5 cents a copy
Sept. 1, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

She Must Share This Burden with Men, Yet Men Deny Her Voice in Laws That Impose the Burden

8

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

FALL FASHIONS

GIRLS' WOOL PLAID or SERGE DRESSES

No. 8—**Girls' Wool Plaid Dress** *in blue or green colorings;* front of waist, sleeves and tabs on crushed satin belt trimmed with rows of black silk braid and braid covered buttons; white embroidered Swiss collar; shirred top skirt with pockets. Sizes 12 to 16 years. **9.75**

No. 10—**Girls' Jumper Dress** *of navy blue serge;* two piece model trimmed with black silk braid and braid covered buttons, slip-through plaid silk belt with sash ends; embroidered white pique vestee on waist lining with box pleated serge skirt attached. Sizes 12 to 16 years. **14.50**

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States

Fall and Winter Style Book *"CORRECT DRESS"*

Illustrating Everything in Ready-to-Wear Apparel for Women, Misses, Girls, Men, Boys, Children and Infants

Mailed out-of-town upon application to Dept. "B"

10

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

THE WOMAN CITIZEN deals with Politics as well as Domesticity, Civics as well as Dietetics, Production as well as Consumption, Business as well as Pleasure

Each Week—In Every State In The Union—
THE WOMAN CITIZEN is read by WOMEN WHO THINK

Are you one of them?

5c the copy *$1.00 a year*

FOR SALE BY

NEW YORK SUBWAY NEWS-STANDS *LEADING NEW YORK HOTELS*

NEWS-DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

PUBLISHED BY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

171 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

White States: Full Suffrage
Dotted " Presidential Suffrage
++ " Primary Suffrage

(Municipal, School, and Bond Suffrage Not Shown)

Five States have given women municipal suffrage.
Four have given them bond suffrage.
Seventeen have given them school suffrage

Nineteen States have given women the right to vote for President of the United States. There are 8,557,308 women over voting age in these 19 states.

THE VERY LATEST IN SUFFRAGE MAPS

(DON'T OVERLOOK RHODE ISLAND)

$5.00
SUIT BLOUSES
Special Offerings

Attractive Suit Blouses of Georgette Crepe in Navy Blue or Gray with hand-embroidered collar and tie of contrasting color.

Stylish Blouses of Georgette Crepe in Navy Blue, Taupe or Flesh Color; double jabot and collar edged with hand stitching.

Suit Blouses of Georgette Crepe in two-tone effects—combinations may be obtained in Chamoise and Navy Blue or Gray and Flesh Color; finely plaited and hemstitched front and back.

Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; frill and collar trimmed with Venice lace medallions combined with veining.

Dainty Blouses of Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; front is tucked in cross-bar effect combined with effective embroidery; collar may be worn high or low.

White Georgette Crepe Blouses in a simple, dainty model with two bands of Filet lace down front; collar and cuffs also trimmed.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *New York* *34th Street*

Directory
of the
National American Woman Suffrage Association

BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE *and of* NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Honorary President
DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

President
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

1st Vice-President
MRS. WALTER MCNAB MILLER

2nd Vice-President
MRS. STANLEY MCCORMICK

3rd Vice-President
MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN

Treasurer
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. FRANK J. SHULER

Recording Secretary
MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH

1st Auditor
MISS HELOISE MEYER

2nd Auditor
MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER JACOBS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 171 MADISON AVENUE. *Telephone Murray Hill 4818*

WASHINGTON, 1626 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE. *Telephone North 2218*

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK, 171 MADISON AVENUE. *Telephone Murray Hill 4818*

Alice Henry

Official Lecturer for the National Women's Trade Union League

Formerly editor of "Life and Labor," and author of "The Trade Union Woman," speaks on

"WOMEN IN WAR-TIME INDUSTRIES"
(England's Experience and America's Situation)
"WORKING WOMEN AND THE VOTE"
and other live subjects

Courses to large or small groups on Women in Industry, Women and Civics, The Woman Movement. Four or six lectures in each course, as desired.

Engagements booked for the Middle West through Florence J. Hoover, 220 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

For all other states through The Players, 162 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, George N. Whipple, Manager.

ARMENIAN POEMS
***Rendered into English Verse by* ALICE STONE BLACKWELL**

For sale for the benefit of the Armenian Relief Fund, by W. Nesbitt Chambers, Room 616, Ford Building, Boston, Mass. Price $1.50.

Lord Bryce calls the book "a most interesting product of Armenian poetical genius."

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing of the meeting of a Literary Society in Washington, D. C., said:

"I read on that occasion several of your beautiful translations of Armenian poems, and was delighted with the interest and enthusiasm they evolved. There were many learned and famous folk there. Armenian poetry was a new realm to almost all, and stirred an interest in the Armenian people in a new manner, along new lines."

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of The Woman Citizen is five cents a copy ($1.00) for one year. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

September 1, 1917

Vol. I (new style) No. 14

Copyright, 1917, by The Woman Citizen Corporation

	Page
Maine the Cynosure of All Eyes	243
At the Mercy of Its Friends	243
Keeping House on Billions	244
The Food Question. By A. S. B.	244
Storming an Open Door. By A. S. B.	245
How and When. By A. S. B.	245
Odd Reasoning. By A. S. B.	245
Feeding the Army. By A. S. B.	245
To the Grangers of Maine	246
Why Maine Needs the Suffrages of Women. By Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine	246
Why Maine Women Need the Suffrage. By Deborah Knox Livingston, Chairman of Maine State Suffrage Campaign	246
Poll Tax Not Applicable to Maine Women. By W. R. Pattangall, former Attorney-General of Maine	247
Maine Educators for Suffrage	247
Cheerful War Workers, Pictorial Spread,	248-249
Suffrage as Seen by Maine's Press	250
Their Real Allies. By C. C. C.	251
Official Recognition in Gary	251
New Styles in Turkey	251
The Woman Who Proved It	252
Suffrage Gains at the Polls	252
American Men on Trial. By Anna Howard Shaw	253
Predicts Early Passage of Federal Amendment	253
State Suffrage Activities	254
Maine Commissioner of Agriculture for Suffrage	254
Maine Attorney-General Will Do His Bit for Suffrage	254
The Logical Step. By Robert Treat Whitehouse	255
Mississippi Educators Want Equal Suffrage	255
Do Women Vote Where They Can?	256
Good Ways and Better. By and For the Suffragist Housewife	257-258

Mainly to Maine

This number of *The Woman Citizen* is given over mainly to the Maine Suffrage Campaign. From the assembled evidence it would seem that a suffrage victory on September 10 is assured if the expressed conviction of the superior intelligence and character of the community is to carry. Maine's best men and truest women are trying to make Maine safe for democracy on September 10. *The Woman Citizen* believes that they will succeed.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2. and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of." Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

B. Altman & Co.

THE NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS

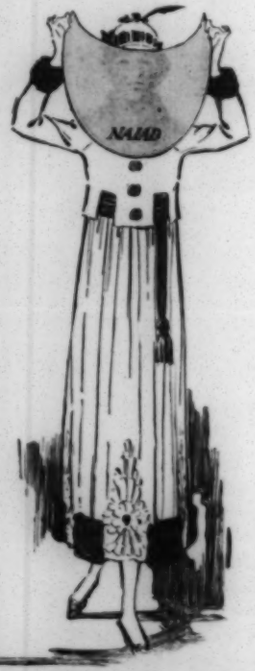
are well represented in the advance showing now being made in anticipation of the opening of the season. A distinctiveness of style is assured in practical street garb, as well as in the more elaborate evening costume. Ready for selection are Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Hats, Tailor-made Suits and Blouses, Rich Furs and Wraps, and complete Outfits for the younger set preparing to return to School or College.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL **Thirty-fifth Street**

For Comfort's Sake!

USE dress shields—in all gowns of all materials for all seasons. This is particularly true of costumes designed for afternoon and evening wear. A good dress shield adds to the life of the gown, and increases one's personal sense of cleanliness and comfort—immeasurably!



NAIAD
Dress Shields

have proven their worth under the stress of hard wear and long usage. Durable—practical—comfortable.

Not Made of Rubber

Easily attached—readily sterilized—delightfully cool, crisp and clean. Styles and sizes to meet all requirements.

At all good stores, or sample pair sent on receipt of 25 cents

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

The C. E. Conover Co.
101 Franklin Street, New York

VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN
A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY

It recognizes in every woman capacities which make of her a municipal, a state, and a national, as well as a domestic asset. It is interested with every woman in all that pertains to the welfare of home and family.

Send in your subscription at once while the price is only $1.00 a year (52 numbers).

Publishers of THE WOMAN CITIZEN
171 Madison Avenue, New York

Enclosed find $..... for which please send me

THE WOMAN CITIZEN from ..... to.....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

Date ..... Note: Send money order or New York draft. If other than New York check is sent please add ten cents for exchange.

Maine Campaign Number

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 1, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

FOR many years Maine has enjoyed the distinction of being the nation's political barometer. Politicians in every section of the country have awaited the result of the Maine elections in September, and then made their plans accordingly. Last year was one of the few times when the Maine vote failed to forecast the result of a Presidential contest between the two great parties. A Republican victory has never failed to create a spirit of confidence in the Republican leaders of the nation and a Democratic victory brought about a corresponding state of mind in the ranks of the Democratic party. The psychological effect that the Maine vote has always had upon other states places an extra responsibility upon the Maine voter and makes it imperative that he do his duty conscientiously.

SEPTEMBER 10 will be a significant day for Maine—when the voters will come forward at a special election to write into the constitution of what was originally a part of the first great commonwealth on this side of the Atlantic, new interpretations of human rights. Approximately 400,000 ballots—about 20 per cent more than the actual votes cast in the last gubernatorial election—will be sent out to the voters of the state. On these ballots five amendments to the state constitution will be printed. The first relates to woman suffrage; two others to redistribution of voting districts and a reapportionment of representation in the state Legislature; one refers to the tenure of office of sheriffs, and one minutely provides for the appointment by the Governor of Adjutant General and militia officers; for the designation by the Legislature of the qualifications of men holding militia commissions, for the organization, discipline and armament of the militia, and for all possible exemptions from military service.

In case the first amendment—that of woman suffrage—is passed, the amendment for representation in the state Legislature will insure a really representative government for the most easterly state in the Union. That is, it will insure one representative to every 1,500 of the population, with allowance for proportional increase. In case the suffrage amendment is lost, only the 750 males out of this 1,500 will be actually represented. The 750 women will be counted as people for the purpose of increasing the number of state legislators, but they will be refused the rights of people for the purpose of selecting those legislators. To state the case is to show the absurd injustice of keeping women disfranchised. The scales in the hand of Justice must tremble with eagerness to strike the balance so that Maine may stand with her face to the right.

IT sometimes seems as if woman suffrage must win by the force of its own momentum, and in spite of rather than because of the advertised attitude of some of its advocates. After being dragged to jail in the wake of the pickets, the Cause was haled into the United States Senate and made to sit in solemn durance while United States Senators halted the attention of the country with the naïvely male insistence that it was more important, in their eyes, to administer rebuke to a group of women of whose conduct they do not approve than it is to further the most fundamentally democratic project ever put before the country, the enfranchisement of its women.

In view of the country's frenzied appeal to women for war work, it is bad enough to hold back woman suffrage on the ground of its being a woman question and so not a war question, to hold it back on the ground that this Senator or that does not approve of the conduct of some woman or group of women, coming as it does on top of the summer heat, intensifies life to about 200 degrees F. for some 2,000,000 suffragists who are vehemently opposed to picketing but consider that suffrage is quite too large a matter to be held at the mercy either of anybody's conduct or anybody else's temperamental reaction to that conduct.

MORE recently still the New York *World*, which has sometimes ranked as a pro-suffrage paper, places in question not only the expediency of woman suffrage but the patriotism and loyalty of the "suffragist organization" because of the actions of what it is pleased to name as that organization's "most notorious representatives." Declaring that it has no means of ascertaining whether the suffragist organization is pro-German or not, the *World* makes opportunity to insist that New York suffragists must find some effective means of re-affirming their

loyalty to the President in war time or they might as well shut up shop. To be sure there is the record made by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in the offer of its services to the Government; there is the acceptance of that offer by the Government; there is the program of war work conducted by the Suffrage Party; there is the state's reliance on the party for the census-taking, for the Liberty Loan work, for Red Cross help. All these things are matters of news history. But lightly the *World* brushes the record aside, in order to belittle the cause of democracy by weighing it in the balance with the conduct of women of whom it disapproves. Speed the fairer day when the friends of suffrage, in the Senate or in the press, will view suffrage not as an isolated property of "the suffragists," but as a democratic principle of universal application; and themselves not as the critics of "the suffragists" but as co-workers in a common cause.

TO the average housekeeper a billion is infinity. When one has been accustomed to figuring on the basis of a dollar or so, billions of dollars mean no more than would billions of stars. Such huge sums are beyond the imagination of the every-day consumer. Yet the American people are to be taxed on the basis of billions.

More than $9,000,000,000 has already been appropriated for 1918 by Congress for the support of the Government and for the prosecution of the war. Besides this $9,000,000,000, there are now before the House Committee on Appropriations estimates amounting to $6,000,000,000 more and the possibility of still another $3,000,000,000 to be asked for. It is feared by the appropriation committee leaders of House and Senate that the total appropriations for the current year may reach close to $20,000,000,000.

Now the question uppermost in the minds of the American people is where all this money is to come from? The housekeeper looks at her meagre allowance askance, realizing that she must pay a little more for sugar and a little more for coffee and a little more for tea and a little more for cocoa, for there is to be a tax of one-half cent per pound for sugar, 2 cents per pound for coffee, 5 cents per pound for tea, 3 cents per pound for crude cocoa, and 5 cents per pound for all prepared or manufactured cocoa or chocolate imported and sold here.

The consumption taxes which the consumer will pay are, however, a small part of the tax budget. Most of the revenue will come from income taxes and war profits. Women having an income of $1,000 and not in excess of $3,000 will have to pay a tax of 2 per cent under the war revenue bill, according to the system of taxation of the Senate Finance Committee; women having an income of $3,000 and not in excess of $5,000 will pay 4 per cent; women having an income of $5,000 and not in excess of $7,500 will pay 5 per cent; women having an income of $7,500 and not in excess of $10,000 will pay 6 per cent; women having an income of $10,000 and not in excess of $12,500 will pay 7 per cent; women having an income of $12,500 and not in excess of $15,000 will pay 8 per cent; women having an income of $15,000 and not in excess of $20,000 will pay 10 per cent. From 10 per cent there is a graduated tax up to 50 per cent on incomes of $1,000,000 and over. This income tax will affect the business woman, the professional woman, the wealthy woman, practically every woman except the laboring woman. Many of the large incomes are possessed by women and they will be heavy contributors to the support of the Government. Yet they have had no voice in defining the system of taxation which is to impose such heavy burdens upon them. With the 535 men of the Sixty-fifth Congress rests the primary responsibility of lifting this load of injustice by insuring to the country a chance to vote on the Federal suffrage amendment. Taxation without representation, as has been said elsewhere, is tyranny.

THE food question naturally appeals to women, because for ages, it has been an important part of almost every woman's work to prepare the food for her family. And this has been a weighty factor in arousing the present widespread desire among thoughtful women for the ballot.

It is part of a mother's duty to see that the food of her household is wholesome. In the pioneer days, this was a comparatively simple matter. The father killed the meat, and the mother cooked it. Each family raised its own vegetables, milked its own cows, and drew water from its own well or spring. The mother had the whole preparation of the food under her own eyes. With the advance of civilization and the growth of cities, all this has changed.

It is no longer possible for the housewife to know by her own personal observation whether the meat is healthy or diseased, whether the flour is or is not adulterated, whether the milk is clean and the water supply pure. So far as these matters are supervised by all, they have to be supervised by the government; and if the supervision is careless or inadequate, the public suffers. One sensational exposure after another shows how inadequate it is apt to be.

In order to protect the food-supply of their families, women want a vote not only for the men who make the law, but for those who enforce it. In the words of a distinguished Kentucky woman, who took a blue ribbon for cooking in her youth, and now writes college text-books on domestic science, "Today the ballot has become a domestic necessity."

The suffrage attitude and the anti-suffrage attitude were well exemplified by an incident that happened in New York City four or five years ago. A deputation of housewives went before the Board of Aldermen to urge an ordinance limiting the length of time that food might be kept in cold storage. Some of the Aldermen thought that in this meddling with politics the women were out of their sphere, and one of them told Mrs. Sophia Loebinger rudely to "go home and cook her husband's dinner." However carefully she cooked it, if the meat were bad it might have made him ill. It is the perpetual anti-suffrage assumption that if a woman tries to promote the public welfare she must be neglecting the welfare of her own household. As a matter of fact, the two are generally bound up together. If you want to make things hot for the food-poisoners and the food-speculators—and the public is longing to make things hot for them—give the housewives of the nations a vote!

A. S. B.

"I KNOW of no greater instance of competence for self-government than has been given in Russia in the last few months," declares Elihu Root. This is commended to the

opponents of equal rights for women, who have been pointing to Russia as an example on a colossal scale of the chaos to be expected when women vote.

On November 25 the final elections for the new Constituent Assembly are to be held; and then for the first time all the women of a really great nation will be able to take part in a national election.

An article on "the Constituent Assembly," by Professor Hessen, a member of the second Duma, which appeared in the "*Rech*" of May 10, 1917, says:

"In the majority of electoral systems based on the principle of universal suffrage we meet with the sex qualification; that is, with the exclusion of women from participation in the elections. To demonstrate either theoretically or practically the inadmissibility of this qualification would be to storm an open door. As regards the elections to the Constituent Assembly, at any rate, this question is settled, and the women are going to participate in the elections on the same basis as the men."

Meanwhile, in all the preliminary elections the women have been welcomed as voters.

The Russian Empire has a population of 180,000,000. The opponents of equal rights have been fond of saying, "Population votes, not area," because many of the suffrage states were sparsely peopled. Population is going to vote this time, and no mistake!

Until the abolition of serfdom, in 1861, the wealth of a Russian noble was reckoned by the number of "souls" on his estate —i. e., by the number of his male serfs. The peasant women worked and created wealth, but, as Prince Kropotkin tells us in his delightful "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," they were not counted in reckoning the number of "souls." Now, in little more than half a century what a change has come to pass! Those who read Kropotkin's book will get some idea of the part that women took in preparing the way, and will not wonder that, when freedom finally came, to ask votes for women was "to storm an open door." A. S. B.

THE opponents of equal rights resort to some odd reasoning. An elaborate argument has been put forth, claiming that under equal suffrage a law might represent "the will of a minority," because many women would neglect to vote; and that this would be "a great injustice."

Except at presidential elections, a majority of the men who could register and vote often fail to do so. Hence it is very common for the outcome of an election to represent "the will of a minority." But it represents the majority of the men who cared enough about the question to vote on it; and no one feels that this is "a great injustice" to the men who stayed at home. Under equal suffrage the outcome of an election represents the majority of the men and women who care enough about the question to vote on it; and there is no injustice to anybody.

The opponents of equal rights claim that if women vote less generally than men, the expression of public opinion will be less full than if women had been debarred altogether. But, obviously, it will be fuller—fuller by just the number of votes that the women cast. In the Chicago election of April, 1915, 250,404 women voted and 434,277 men. Does anyone doubt that there was a fuller expression of public opinion with the votes of those 250,404 women than there would have been without them? In the presidential election of 1916 the men of Maine and Massachusetts voted less generally than those of Missouri and Indiana. Missouri and Indiana voted 87 per cent of their men, while Maine and Massachusetts voted only 57 and 52 per cent, respectively. Does it follow that there would have been a fuller expression of public opinion if Maine and Massachusetts had been shut out from voting altogether? A. S. B.

"THERE seems to be no limit to wastefulness and inefficiency with which the Americans conduct their public operations. The worst offenders are the American cities, and among them Boston occupies a strangely evil pre-eminence."

So says the Boston *Herald*, commenting upon a recent act of the city council.

If a newspaper published in any of the suffrage states had claimed for its capital city an "evil pre-eminence" in any line, how quickly the opponents of equal rights would have sent the paragraph all over the country with the heading, "Where Women Vote." A. S. B.

AMERICAN women who are asked to help feed the armies have an illustrious example. Queen Isabella of Spain, who gave Columbus the means to make his first voyage to America, was in many ways a tower of strength to her husband, King Ferdinand. On one occasion the King had besieged a certain stubborn city for many months, and he was on the point of giving up the attempt to take it, because he could no longer get food for his army. Then Isabella came to the rescue. She said, according to the historian:

"I am a woman, and unskilled in war; but if I understand your difficulty, you are about to raise the siege because you cannot feed your soldiers. If this is all, do not give over the siege. I will undertake to provision the army."

After that, every day at the same hour the soldiers looked up and saw a long train of mules, laden with kegs and packages, winding its way down the mountains; and every day they got their dinner, as regularly as if they had been at home. The obstinate city at last surrendered; and there is no record that King Ferdinand rebuked his wife for having meddled in public affairs.

When the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was pending in New Hampshire, Captain Albert Thompson, a tall civil war veteran, aided the women with all his might. In answer to the argument that women could not fight, he said that in Tennessee his regiment would have starved but for the food that the Tennessee mountain women brought them under cover of night.

It has often been noticed that the G. A. R. men are generally in favor of woman suffrage—a result of their warm and grateful remembrance of what the women did for them during the war. Hence in large part the recent granting of woman suffrage in five provinces of Canada, and the tremendous majority vote for woman suffrage in the British House of Commons. A. S. B.

Messages to Maine

To the Members of the Subordinate Granges of Maine

I wish most respectfully to call your attention to the fact that at the last session of the Legislature of Maine it was voted, by two-thirds of all the members present, to submit to the legal voters of the State a proposition to amend the constitution of Maine to extend the right of suffrage to the women of the state, with the same qualifications and restrictions now enjoyed by men.

This proposed amendment is to come before the voters now qualified to pass upon it at a special election called by the Governor, to be held on the 10th day of September, 1917, when it is to be decided by a majority of the voters whether or not the amendment is to be adopted or rejected. Much will depend upon the action of the members of the order of patrons of husbandry as to what the result will be.

It would seem to be unnecessary to call the attention of the members of this order to the fact that their great organization was the pioneer, the first to admit men and women to full and equal rights and privileges of membership, with restrictions exactly alike upon both men and women—no limitations for women that did not apply with equal force for men. This fact has, from the first, in the growth and development of this great organization, been its foundation, its corner stone, its chief source of strength and permanency, without which this order would never have attained the prominence nor achieved the many successes of its history up to the present time.

More than this, it is universally admitted by all students of the history of the Grange that if the membership should now be restricted to men only, the order would not survive ten years. This is not sentimentalism, but hard facts; therefore, it is hard to understand how any member of the Grange can claim to be true to his obligation as a patron that goes to the polls and votes against granting the right of citizenship to the women of Maine. Certainly it cannot be because they are not qualified to exercise the responsibilities of citizens intelligently.

The most frequent argument heard is that a majority of the women do not want to vote; if this is true, the answer is: right and justice cannot be estimated in numbers; and also that a majority of the men seldom vote, that in a democracy all people qualified by intelligence and character should not only be permitted but encouraged to vote.

If it is claimed that good women would not vote, I answer that good women do vote, wherever permitted, and by their vote improve the conditions of public service; this has been invariably the case. If it is claimed that equal suffrage would double the number of the ignorant, the criminal and foreign voters, I answer that more girls than boys attend the higher schools, that but one criminal in every twenty is a woman, and that the number of native born women is ten times as large as that of foreign born.

If it is claimed that women are now represented by men and can make laws by indirect influence, I answer that law enforcement is even more important than law enactment, and both can be had much better by direct than by indirect influence. Men would not be willing

(Continued on page 247)

Why Maine Needs the Suffrages of Women

"I believe the state of Maine needs the influence of the women. In the midst of the tremendous task that we are entering upon we must not forget that along with this great enterprise across the ocean there must go on the enterprises at home, and one of the great enterprises is the government. The question is not whether or not we will have suffrage, but when. I hope that we will lead as far as New England is concerned in the movement which will sweep across the continent in a few years."

CARL E. MILLIKEN, Governor of Maine.

Why Maine Women Need the Suffrage

The women of Maine in the present great struggle for political equality fully recognize the burdens which citizenship will lay upon them, but they equally recognize the necessity for assuming these burdens. They realize that great problems will confront us at the close of the war and that these problems can only be solved by government, and as many women will be vitally concerned in these problems, they should be given a voice in their solution.

Some of these problems will be the adjustments in the industrial world, the settling of social problems, the care of dependents. This class will be greatly increased by the ravages of war. All the issues with which women are concerned today in the conservation of public health, the problems of food production, food preparation, and food consumption will be increased at the close of the war.

There are today between ten and twelve million women in industry. This number will greatly increase in the next year as men leave the field of industry for the field of war. What shall be done with these women when men return to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry once more? Great social questions will arise, which will be peculiarly the problems of women. The widows and orphans, and others who shall become dependents, these will all be the care of the government and women will want to share in that care.

No war in the history of the world will bring such great problems or lay such grievous burdens upon woman as the war in which we are now engaged and it will demand of every woman in the state of Maine and every other state in the country to be at her best to meet the situation when the war ends. No woman can be at her best who is deprived of a voice in the affairs of the government.

As a matter of efficiency, economy, and preparedness, words much used in these days, the women of Maine should be granted full suffrage on September 10 by the men of Maine. To accomplish this thousands of women in the state have been giving their very best in time, strength, and money, and we believe that victory must crown their sacrificial efforts.

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON.
Chairman of Maine State Suffrage Campaign Committee.

John Kendrick Bangs on Suffrage

BY HIMSELF.

"I am heart and soul in favor of woman suffrage in spite of those Washington suffragists let loose upon a suffering world by a too lenient President. I am for woman suffrage as a matter of simple justice to women.

"All the arguments of the antis and all the foolishness of the notoriety-seeking militants do not change the fundamental fact that woman is exactly as capable of voting intelligently as man, and in this day and generation when women are taking so large a part in the civic, the industrial, the educational, as well as the social life of the nation—using the word social in its larger sense—there is not the slightest valid reason in the world for looking upon her as an inferior, but rather every reason in the world for making her the political equal of men. Despite the assertions of interested parties as to the failure of the women to do effective work in public matters in states where the suffrage has already been granted women's work in those states has been beneficial.

"I know what I am talking about for I have visited many of those states in the course of my last winter's work. I have taken the trouble to investigate in California, Oregon and other western states and conditions there are bettered by the influence of women, and in certain parts of California men who fought the cause tooth and nail, now that it has been tried, have told me that nothing could ever induce them to go back to former conditions. Garrulous orators from the west have come east to picture demoralizing conditions which do not exist outside their own imaginations. The unwomanliness of the voting woman is a favorite topic of these precious antagonists of the cause, their observations having no foundation in fact that would not be laughed out of court by any judge and jury outside of a lunatic asylum.

"In Colorado and California woman has not been lowered by contact with the voting-booth, but the voting-booth has been disinfected by contact with woman. The thug and the saloon no longer beautify or dignify the American voting place where woman's inuence is felt, and the chief glory of the American citizens, the right to govern himself, is not dimmed by contact with debasing and corrupting things as it used to be on election day.

"They tell me the women of Maine don't want to vote. Well, I don't know whether they

(Continued on page 250)

SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS AT BANGOR, ME. MRS. DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON AT DESK, CENTRE.

Poll Tax Not Applicable to Maine Women

THE women of Maine will not be required to pay a poll tax should they be fully enfranchised by Maine voters on September 10. The present statutes of Maine do not make provision for a poll tax being assessed on women and only by act of the Legislature could this be possible. In support of this W. R. Pattangall, former attorney-general, has given the following opinion:

"Poll taxes are levied in Maine under the authority of Section I, Chapter 9, Revised Statute of 1903, which section reads as follows:

"'A poll tax shall be assessed upon every male inhabitant of the State above the age of twenty-one years, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien, in the manner provided by law unless he is exempted therefrom by this chapter; which said poll tax shall not exceed three dollars and shall not be less than one dollar.'

"The exemption suggested in this chapter is found in Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Section 6 of the same chapter and reads as follows:

"'The following property and polls are exempt from taxation: The polls and estates of Indians, and the polls of persons under guardianship, also the polls and estates of persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or poverty, are in the judgment of the assessors unable to contribute toward the public charge; and polls of all soldiers and sailors who receive state pensions.'

"You will notice that the poll tax is not in Maine assessed upon voters; nor has its assessment anything to do with the voting privilege. If women were given the ballot in Maine, before a poll tax could be assessed upon them it would be necessary to amend our statute, as now the poll tax is assessed upon 'male inhabitants,' and making a woman a voter could not in any sense be construed as making her a male inhabitant.

"Under the proposed amendment the word 'male' in the Constitution is to be construed as including both male and female. But the sections of law above quoted are not a part of the Constitution. They are statutory provisions and there is nothing in the proposed amendment which alters or changes in any way the scope of the word 'male' in statutes.

"I have no hesitation in saying that without action by the Legislature directed to that end a poll tax could not be assessed upon women voters provided that the suffrage resolve was accepted at the coming election. And I do not see how any different view of the matter could be taken by any lawyer who examines the resolve in the light of existing laws.

"(Signed) W. R. PATTANGALL.
"Former Attorney Gen'l."

Maine Educators Active for Suffrage

All the way from Kittery to Fort Kent the Educators of Maine are aiding in the campaign for the ballot for women.

Dr. Augusta O. Thomas of Augusta, formerly of Nebraska, who has recently been elected superintendent of schools in this State, says: "It would hardly seem necessary for one to declare his allegiance to equal rights when he comes from a State which has recently granted all the rights of suffrage to women possible under the constitution of the State.

"Modern conditions are forcing equal representation upon us very rapidly. We do not need to deal with the moral side of this question any longer, for economic reasons are forcing the issue.

"The women of our country should have the right of suffrage. They are entering practically all of the professions and occupations, earning, accumulating and handling property, and require such representation as suffrage can give as a special and economic necessity."

President Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine, who has just completed his service as head of the National Education Association, is a member of the executive board of the Men's Equal Suffrage League of Maine. Prof. Caroline Colvin of the U. of M. faculty, is secretary of the state suffrage campaign committee, and Mrs. Huddilston, wife of Prof. J. H. Huddilston of the faculty, is chairman of the campaign committee in Orono. Mrs. Jones, wife of the late Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University, is actively interested in the campaign and is doing effective work in many of the smaller towns.

Mrs. Ashcraft, wife of Prof. Ashcraft of Colby College, is chairman of the campaign committee in Waterville and Mrs. Mary E. Cooper, dean of the young women's division of Colby, is giving her entire time to the cause of suffrage until the election on Sept. 10.

President George C. Chase of Bates College has long been an ardent supporter of equal suffrage and is a member of the state suffrage campaign committee. His son, Prof. George C. Chase, is also strongly in favor of the ballot for women, and his wife is officially connected with the Lewiston and Auburn Equal Suffrage League. Dr. F. D. Tubbs of Bates is a firm believer in suffrage, and has often spoken upon the subject, and Mrs. Tubbs is vice-president of the local league. Dr. A. W. Anthony, a former member of the Bates faculty and one of the best known educators in the state, is deeply interested in the ballot box for women and frequently gives addresses upon the subject.

Dr. F. E. Woodruff of Bowdoin College is a strong supporter of the cause and is always ready in any way possible to help the campaign committee. Mrs. Woodruff is chairman of the Brunswick committee and is doing much for the movement in that section of the state.

Miss Florence M. Hale of Augusta, agent for the rural school section of the state department, is in favor of suffrage. Miss Nellie E. Brown of Bangor, the leading kindergartner in the state, believes in the ballot for women. Miss Anna E. Coughlin, principal of the Rockland high school, who is prominently known in school circles, is devoting her summer to suffrage and is having remarkably fine success in open-air and indoor meetings.

To Maine Granges

(*Continued from page 246*)

for women to represent them at the polls, and that government without the consent of the governed is undemocratic and tyrannical,

Patrons of Maine let us be true to the principles of the Order, and see to it that the rights of women in Maine are not denied, through fault or neglect of ours, but rally to the polls on the 10th day of September as one, in support of this just and humane amendment to the constitution of Maine.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) O. GARDNER,
Past Master of Maine State Grange.

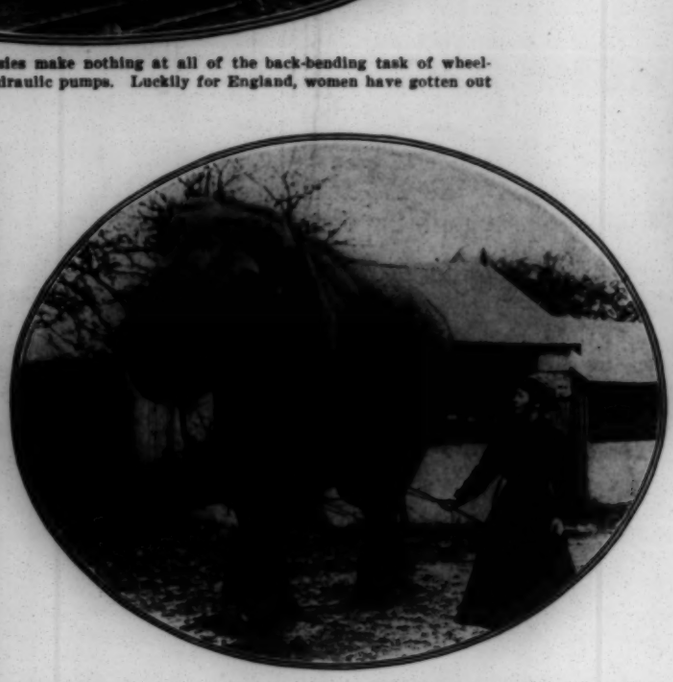
En Avant,

EVEN OVER-ALLS AND WHEEL-BARROWS ARE BECOMING.

These splendidly set up English lassies make nothing at all of the back-bending task of wheeling away earth for the installation of hydraulic pumps. Luckily for England, women have gotten out of their sphere.

CARRYING THE MAIL SMILINGLY.

The new postwomen of France in their official blouse costume, with arm-band, leaving the post office to deliver mail.



AN ELEPHANT ON HER HANDS

But what is a little thing like an elephant to this dauntless Surrey woman farmer above?

Lord George Sanger's elephants do valuable work rolling the pasture and ploughing. They are pets of the women farm hands and are easily rationed, being content with a few pea-sticks for dinner.

ALL OUT OF THEIR SPHERE.

It must be apparent that any and all of the women in these pictures are transgressing what our friend, the Charlotte, N. C., *News*, is pleased to call the sanctity of the laws and customs which have enthroned woman in the high places. Question is, what would become of the world and the woe and heartache in it today if women stuck to the "high places" and didn't come down and help do the work in the low places and the hard places.

LONGSHORE GIRLS IN NEW YORK

They haven't learned to wear the right kind of heels yet, but they are learning to lift and haul and push, and they have at least learned to wear over-alls.

NEVER AGAIN.

"And my special point is that in this great civilian army, which in the present world war may be the deciding factor, women are playing a part not less important or decisive than men. And I say that never again can the argument be used against woman suffrage that the suffrage is a correlate of military service and that military service is confined to men."—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell.

A Girl Soldier of the "Legion of Honor" on Parade in Petrograd. Does She Seem Cast Down as she shoulders a musket and goes marching away to war?

ORDERLIES OF THE "BATTALION OF DEATH" GOING TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY FOR FOOD F

(Pictures on this page furnished by the U nations

t, Vite, Vite!

Cheerfulness the Note of Women War Workers

Whether women
t on the Russian
at or dig pota-
on Long Island;
ther they are
st-women in
nce, child tend-
in England, can-
s in New York
, or knitters in
sus on sandy
ches, they are
t and cheerful.
re is not one
ering look on
woman's face.
Avant, Vite,
, is their cry.

The Place to Smile

The News does
need to say any-
g more as to its
tion on the
h discussed
ties of woman
rage. Its atti-
has in times
been made per-
y clear and un-
akable. It be-
s as ardently
as ever, if not
h more so, that
woman who
s to work out
destiny apart
the quiet cir-
of the home is
in an empty
box and is
agressing the
tilt of the laws
c ms which
e ed.roned her
the high places
the household."
rlotte (N. C.)
News

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Treasurer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, in Her Kitchen. All of the Hoover Regulations Are Rigidly Observed in Her Household.

D FOR THEIR COMRADES.
Underwood and Underwood Company and the Inter-
onal Film Service.)

AMERICAN GIRLS TAKE KINDLY TO RAILROAD JOBS

One railroad alone in the United States has between 2,000 and 3,000 women employees. One girl says blithely that "braking is not hard but dirty." Girls are also trying to do flag-station work.

OTHER MOTHERS' CHILDREN.

While Woolwich mothers are working in munition plants their children are not allowed to suffer. An open-air creche is provided where the babies live and sleep in the open air. Their general welfare is studied by nurses and doctors.

THE PLOUGH-GIRL.

Putting the finishing touch to her plough before entering the demonstration of woman's farm work in Surrey, England. Lord Middleton is watching the operation.

DUE TO WOMEN.

"It is a matter of history and experience that, under stress of war, they (women) soon learn to take the initiative themselves. The winning of our war will be due quite largely to them."—*Life*, July 19, 1917. Pretty good for an anti!

BALLOT UNSEXING WOMEN!

"But to give women the ballot will make them masculine!

"Have you heard that argument against women taking men's places in factories, shops, railways, offices, and all the industrial organizations of the modern world? Not a bit of it. Yet they have made that heroic contribution to the war And I say it has not unsexed them, it has ennobled them.

"All hail, ye blessed defenders of the commonwealth! You have planted and harvested; you have run street cars and trains; you have toiled day after day for months and years by the fiery furnace and made guns and shells; and through it all ye have remained women."—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell.

THE SAME STARS LOOK DOWN ON VERDUN.

Girls working by night on the tractor in the Farmingdale School of Agriculture, Long Island, New York. Daylight is not long enough for their ardent spirits.

However You May View It

"WOMAN suffrage must apply to all women, and this fact gives rise to the question if there is a valid reason why it should not be adopted because a proportion of the sex are not in favor of it. Perhaps it will help some to remember that the ballot is a privilege of slow growth which has taken centuries to be accorded to, and accepted by, all men. But gradually it has been extended until universal male suffrage under a free constitution has been established in every democratic government. The principle is recognized as right, and all male citizens have been given the vote, regardless of whether they view it as a right, a duty or a nuisance.

"Having been extended to include all men it is now proposed to extend the right of voting to all women. But however individual women regard the ballot the real point is whether it is right in principle that woman should have a hand and voice in the government as well as man.

"After almost a century of discussion and argument equal suffrage is the law in a great many States because the male citizens of those States were convinced it is woman's right to exercise the privilege of voting. It is now for the men of Maine to decide at the September referendum whether they, too, are so minded. From *The Argus's* vantage point, according to the weight of expressed opinion, it appears very much that the answer will be in the affirmative."—*Portland Argus.*

A GROUP OF SUFFRAGE ORGANIZERS IN MAINE
Left to right: Miss Eudora H. Ramsay, Miss Lola C. Trax, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Mrs. Jeannette S. Greve, Mrs. Albert McMahon.

In Spite of Opposition

"Woman's suffrage, in spite of the opposition of the politicians and the 'Anti' and the indifference and lukewarmedness of some women, is forging ahead and making undeniable progress toward its goal. Those men who profess not to see merit in the woman suffrage question, I am afraid, have not kept in touch with the progress women have made, especially in the past two or three generations."—*The Independent,* South Berwick.

In commenting on an article circulated by opponents of votes for women and purporting to show that women do not vote when they have the opportunity and that this omission is "A Danger to the Republic," the *Lewiston Journal* says:

"The anti-suffragist objects to women's vote because it doubles the vote without doing any good (as though they knew what the great mysterious future holds for universal suffrage); that it costs more money; that voting is arbitrary; and that it is right to restrict it. And yet in this peculiar instance the reduction of the size of the vote is a danger to the republic. How odd!"

What a Maine Man Prefers

"Nearly every Maine man would prefer to have his mother, wife or sister go to the polls to express her interest in the government which makes the laws which control the acts of herself and her children, rather than have her participate in public affairs by the exercising of what is styled 'non-partisan power.' Over eight and a half millions of American women can go to the polls at the next presidential election. Shall the women of Maine who want to vote be denied this right?

"When a man or woman decries equal suffrage it is frequently the case that a blow is actually aimed at the principles of democracy, the intelligence of women is discounted, or the standard of American citizenship is assailed.

"Voting is not a matter of expediency, of privilege, nor solely of duty. It is a right of citizenship which comes today from having reached one's majority, of having acquired an established residence and consists in seeing to it that the right is secured by proper registration."—*Brunswick Record.*

Maine Will Do Its Bit

"Now that we are face to face with a world war and the inevitable depletion of our male voting population, it must occur to all that, especially in the rural towns, we are needing a re-enforcement of an intelligent, high-minded voting strength. We vote upon that issue in September. Let us all 'register' a vow in Heaven that, this year, in the interest of justice and equity, and the needs of the hour in this crisis of the world's history, Maine will manfully do her bit and enfranchise women."—*Bridgton News.*

John Kendrick Bangs

(*Continued from page* 246)

want to vote or not. I know a lot of them who do want the vote, and I see no reason why those who do want it should be deprived of it because there happen to be another lot of women who don't. Most men don't want to go to the trenches, but millions of them have gone just the same. Most of us don't want to serve on jury, but we've got to do it when we are called. There are heaps and heaps of things that I don't want to do, but if I am a good citizen I must do. The fact that we don't want a thing means absolutely nothing. The Kaiser probably would say that he doesn't want to be thrashed, but that doesn't mean that a good licking would not be good for his soul. When a woman says to me that she doesn't want the vote my answer always is, 'Well, Madame, you ought to want it, and sooner or later you are going to get it, so *why not now?*

"The thing is coming as surely as is tomorrow's sun, and in my judgment the sooner we get it the better, not only because we shall have settled a question that is breeding a deal of unnecessary acrimony in the world, but that we shall thereby have taken another step forward in the full democratization of the race."

Their Real Allies

IT will be remembered that last winter the Legislature of Nebraska, as the result of a brave campaign on the part of the Suffrage Association of that state, granted the women presidential and municipal Suffrage. The Anti-Suffrage Association, Mrs. Edward Porter Peck, President, at once announced that a canvass would be made to submit the question to the voters of the state by an Initiative Petition. That petition has been filed with the Secretary of State. The suffragists are attempting to check up the signatures to learn whether they are bona fide. A big budget of editorials telling the way the wind blows has been received from Nebraska. The *Pilot* of Blair says in reference to the man who visited his town in the interest of the petition: "If the people really knew the type of man he was, as was revealed to us in a short conversation, we doubt if many would sign his petition for any cause. In the first place he had no scruples about violating a law now on the statute books of the state by trying to get signers to his petition 'just to put the question on the ballot,' no matter whether the signers were in favor of the repeal of the law or not. He was opposed to prohibition, though he said he didn't drink himself. He wouldn't say the Red Cross was a graft now, but he did say it was nothing but a graft before the war started. He did say that the Y. M. C. A. in Omaha was a huge graft for those having it in charge. He said they had a large income from their rooms and restaurant and yet they appealed to the people of Omaha for thousands of dollars every year. He thought it could be nothing but a graft. He said the next thing the good people would be legislating against tobacco. We told him there might be worse things than that, for it certainly was a useless and expensive habit that was hard to justify when we were being urged to save food at every turn of the road. Before he finished he told about sitting in a poker game in Omaha just a few nights before, with plenty of booze on the table, for the other fellow, of course, since he didn't drink. That's the type of man who is opposed to letting women vote and is circulating a petition for the women of Omaha who are opposed to other women voting."

The editorials in the main point to the fact that the circulators of the petition were chiefly men and that the support was largely drawn from the liquor interests in the State.

Several papers like the *Sentinel* of Friend, Nebraska, call to mind such comment as this: "The anti-suffrage party has forgotten that there is a grave doubt among the people that the suffrage amendment did not carry. We, like hundreds of others, believe it was counted out."

Many papers call attention to the anomaly of a land going to war to fight for democracy, while an autocracy at home is attempting to take democracy away from those who now have it. Arthur L. Weatherly, one splendid suffrage friend, said: "At this critical time in the history of the world men are finding the time to ask other men to sign petitions to disfranchise one-half of the voters of this state. And this at a time when we are committed as never before in our history to fight for the principles of democracy."

The *News*, of Nebraska City, declared it was "the Kaiser's turn to giggle."

Altogether a merry war of words, with plenty of indication of good American democratic feeling behind it, is going on in Nebraska. The suffragists of the entire country will watch developments with great interest and especially will they hope that the developments will reveal to honest anti-suffragists the character of their real allies. These facts have been known to suffragists for many years.

C. C. C.

The proposed amendment to the Maine constitution granting equal suffrage to women on the same terms as men will lead the ballot when the matter comes before the voters on September 10.

The suffrage amendment will read:

"The right to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex; provided, however, that citizens by marriage only shall not be allowed to vote or hold office until after a period of residence in the United States equal to that required by law for the naturalization of men in this state. In the construction of the constitution the masculine pronoun shall be construed as meaning both men and women."

Official Recognition of Women in Gary

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray of Gary has been appointed by Mayor R. O. Johnson of that city as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. This is the first official recognition of women in Gary since the winning of suffrage in Indiana and one of the first significant appointments in the state. Mrs. Ray received an appointment four years ago from former Mayor Knotts as president of the Safety Board, in which position she would have had control of the police and fire departments in the city, but it was found that under the statutes only a legal voter could hold the position.

Every suffragist in northern Indiana and many throughout the state, as well as the women in Illinois, know Mrs. Ray for her indefatigable efforts in behalf of woman suffrage. For two and a half years she has been press chairman of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association and was a member of the suffrage lobby at Indianapolis. Another recent honor that has come to Mrs. Ray was her election to the position of third vice-president of the Municipal League of Indiana, a State-wide organization of city officials. It is the first time in the history of the twenty-year-old organization that a woman has been elected to office.

Styles in Turkey

A writer in *Current History* for July gives a thrilling account of the woman movement in Turkey. Verily, the great world war is promising to prove the emancipator of women the world around.

In this land of "veiled ladies" and harems, as in all the others, women have been forced into the places made vacant by the transition of men workers into soldiers. Says the writer:

"All the young women wear veils of the flimsiest description, and in the tram cars they always draw them up from their faces. An incident which illustrates the strength of the 'new woman' movement in Turkey occurred quite recently. The following notice was issued by the police department:

"'The adoption of new forms of apparel has become a public scandal in Constantinople. All Mohammedan women are given two days in which to lengthen their skirts, discard corsets, and substitute thick for flimsy veils.'

"Two days passed, and the following notice appeared:

"'We regret that through the interference of certain old women a subordinate of the police department has attempted to regulate the costumes which Mohammedan women wear. The police department regrets this blunder and cancels the previous order.'

"The 'police subordinate' who blundered was an invention of the department, anxious to find an excuse to capitulate to the storm which the original order provoked. The wives of Turkish artistocrats, ministers, and high government officials threatened to hold up the Red Crescent nursing work in Turkey, the telephone girls threatened to strike, the post office girls to leave the post office unless the offending order was cancelled; and before two days had passed Turkish women, determined to be Westernized, had won. The incident provoked an outburst of indignation on the part of the women against the German authorities in Turkey, who were accused, probably wrongly, with wanting to keep Turkish women in a background condition."

War Service for Women

Women will be employed as primers in Navy torpedo plant.

War is bringing freedom to Turkish women. Announcement that "Ministry of War requires women for office and warehouse duties at a commencing salary of 400 piastres a month."

Northern Pacific R. R. is employing women to build cars at St. Paul yards.

The Medical Women's National Association has planned the establishment of a series of war services to be conducted by women physicians of this country. They, too, are modelling after the Scottish women hospitals.

The Woman Who Proved It

Ninety Per Cent of the Antis Go Up in Smoke

IT may have been noticed that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been saying all over the country, "women want to vote;" all the state suffrage associations have been saying it; the very smallest suffrage clubs have said it. And from here, there and yonder has come the mocking question of the doubters, "How do you know? Can you prove it?"

We can now, say the suffragists.

The proof is ready.

At headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York city, there is surely the most comprehensive proof that ever choked up space in the headquarters of any political organization. It is taking precedence with New York suffragists at the moment over all other interests of the great suffrage campaign. It is something you can't get around. It isn't a thing to be argued. It's just there—"Exhibit A"—the visual evidence that when opponents of woman suffrage say women don't want to vote, they don't know women. "Ninety per cent of the women of the country don't want to vote"—take it from opponents of woman suffrage. Strung out on tables and shelves, "Exhibit A" licks up that dehydrated contention like a prairie fire. Leave it to the antis to say women don't want to vote. Leave it to the suffragists to say they do. "Exhibit A" calmly and dispassionately spreads itself out and says count 'em. There are the names and addresses of the women themselves to prove it. There are over half a million of 'em. No class of unenfranchised men trying to force a way into a reluctant electorate ever made such a proving. No class of men ever had to. It was left to New York women.

When the Empire State Campaign Committee told New York men in 1915 that a million New York women wanted to vote it was asked for its proof. It was an appalling order. It takes years to collect such proof. In the collecting, thousands of weary-footed women have tramped upstairs and down, through heat and cold, mud and mire and snow, asking "Are you for suffrage? Then won't you say so here on this slip?" Five hundred thousand times the question, five hundred thousand times the answer. Ah, that story of toilsome journeying—East Side, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, Richmond—told in those everlasting slips! It is one of the many stories of unrelenting drudgery and self-sacrifice required of suffragists that will never be written. It was a crime for public incredulity to impose such a task on women but to meet and answer the incredulous women have buckled to the task. Now it is done, done not only for New York city but for New York state and every state, for what has been demonstrated in New York city is demonstrable the land over.

As a contribution to suffrage the demonstration takes first rank in the year's work for the cause. Its effect can't be overestimated. Thanks to the City Party the contention that women want to vote is no longer up in the air. It is down in black and white.

From Brooklyn Borough alone come 221,513 names of women who want to vote. It is illuminating to note here that only 121,679 Brooklyn men voted against Woman Suffrage in 1915. Consider the change in the suffrage map if the 221,513 Brooklyn women who want to vote had voted in 1915! If the half million who want to vote in Greater New York had voted in 1915 the pro-suffrage vote would have touched three-quarters of a million.

MISS MARY GARRETT HAY.

It is estimated that there are 1,720,000 males of voting age in Greater New York. Only 735,349 of them went to the polls in 1916, a presidential year. It is estimated that there are 1,713,000 females over voting age in Greater New York. The total number of women who would go to the polls, if enfranchised, estimated in the same proportion as the men's vote, would be about 700,000. The actual number of women who have already voted for suffrage in the City Party's enrollments is 500,000. From all which it is fairly plain what would become of the suffrage amendment in New York on November 6 if it could be left to the New York women to decide the issue.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Suffrage Party, who has been tensely watching the enrollments pile up week by week, in borough by borough, says, "Never again must the voters of New York say that they won't vote for woman suffrage because women don't want to vote. Never again must they listen to it. We have known all along that we were right in saying women do want to vote. Now we can prove it. Come and see Exhibit A at City Headquarters, 3 East 38th Street. Either doubters must be convinced by this showing or they are not and never were doubters, merely prevaricators.

"We have here enrolled almost as many women's votes for suffrage as were cast for and against the suffrage amendment by men in the whole State of New York in 1916. That total was 558,951. We have 180,000 more women's votes for suffrage than were cast by men against suffrage in 1915. Yet we still sometimes hear it said that men represent women. In the face of this record of ours it ought to be plain to every voter that he can't represent New York women except by voting Yes on the suffrage amendment on November 6th."

Suffrage Gains at the Polls

Nine States have voted on woman suffrage more than once. In five, the final vote won. In the other four the later votes record the growth in favor.

	Year	Vote For
California	1896	110,355
	1911	125,037
		Won
Colorado	1877	6,612
	1893	35,798
		Won
Kansas	1867	9,070
	1912	175,246
		Won
Michigan	1874	40,077
	1912	247,375
		(Victory stolen)
	1913	168,738
Nebraska	1871	3,502
	1882	25,756
	1914	90,738
Ohio	1912	249,420
	1914	335,390
Oregon	1884	11,223
	1912	61,265
		Won
South Dakota	1890	22,792
	1898	19,698
	1914	39,605
Washington	1889	16,527
	1910	52,299
		Won

In 1915 in four Eastern States 190,000 more favorable votes were cast than the *total* of all previous votes against.

Nothing more clearly shows the growth of suffrage sentiment than this steady gain with the individual voter at the polls.

The Men of America On Trial

SO many and varied are the opinions expressed in regard to the picketing at the gates of the White House and the unhappy events which have followed that those whose years of steady purpose, unfailing perseverance, and tenacity have won all that has been gained of suffrage for women, are called upon to express their views as to the wisdom or un-wisdom of the semi-militant tactics of the Woman's Party.

There is no doubt that ninety per cent. of loyal, active suffragists deplore the picketing as injurious to the best interests of suffrage; that they consider that, instead of hastening the passage of an amendment to the National Constitution submitting to the states for ratification the enfranchisement of women, it has been the means of delaying its passage and has made its most optimistic supporters despair of success during the present session of Congress.

Yet in the face of discouragement and disappointment, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has never for a moment lessened its active efforts with the President and Members of Congress, and the public.

Unreasonable as is the action of the Woman's Party in spending time, energy and money in waving a few banners at the gates of the White House, their lack of reason cannot compare with that of the men, either within or without Congress, who hide behind the pickets and their purple banners and seek to make the conduct of a few women an excuse for their own failure to vote for the political freedom of the millions of loyal, patriotic and law-abiding women of the United States.

The shallow claim that the picketing is a prophecy of the future conduct of all women in the face of the fact that two million members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association repudiate the methods of the Woman's Party and for more than forty-five years have appealed to Congress, always within the bounds of decorum and in a constitutional manner, though their appeal has been denied, is the sheerest unreason and deceives no one.

If we, as a nation, are true to our ideals of democracy; if it is true that we are fighting to make the world a fit place for democracy, let men stop quibbling about the objectionable conduct of a few women and ask what is the vast body of American women doing at this hour of their country's need.

Let men, who are men, learn what the government is asking of women. Let them behold the thousands of wives who, while clasping their babies to their aching hearts, are looking, perhaps for the last time, into the eyes of the fathers of their children. Let them behold the vaster number of mothers yielding their sons without a murmur, the sons for the hope of whose coming they are ready to lay down their lives. Let them listen to the eager demand to serve of millions of women and witness the splendid spirit of self-effacement as they respond to the request of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense that they unite in every State to co-ordinate their efforts and co-operate in helpful and efficient service wherever the government may require it.

Let honest men remove the mote of the pickets from their eyes that they may see clearly the vast army of patriotic women who are already in workshop, field, and hospital, toiling with heart and might to aid in winning that democracy for which men claim we are fighting in this war, to win which America's women, as well as her men, have pledged their prayers, their labor, and their sacred honor.

If American men are worthy of such women, they will not wait for them to appeal at the polls to every native or foreign born citizen for the political freedom which is the birthright of all, but they will demand the enfranchisement of women as an immediate and far-reaching reform, as a war measure, before they undertake the democratization of the world.

It is America's men, and not her women, who are on trial, and upon their wisdom in meeting this question will depend the judgment of the world as to the sincerity of the claim that political justice and democracy are their aims in entering the war.

Men of America, the time for words is past; the time for action is at hand. Will you lead, or will you follow the new-born nations struggling for freedom, in according justice to women?—Anna Howard Shaw in the *Public*.

Predicts Passage of Federal Amendment

THE passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment by the present Congress, if every congressional district suffrage chairman works hard enough at her job, is the prediction of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, acting chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Roessing declares her committee undaunted by the seeming discouragements due to the picketing disturbances and the resulting criticism in Congress of the militant women. "Neither the country nor Congress can ignore the steady, constructive work of our two million women out in the states, who constitute 98 per cent of the organized suffragists of the country," she insists. "We have doubled our exertions since the war began, in order to give war service to the Government without diminishing our suffrage service. Our campaign for suffrage is a campaign for democracy at home, and from that we can never desist until it is won. But we can at the same time help our country to win the war for democracy abroad, and that is what we are doing. We know that members of Congress are not unaware or unmindful of these facts, and we believe they will respond by passing our amendment."

Mrs. Roessing sums up the situation in the Senate as presaging an early and unanimously favorable report from the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. In the House she sees victory in this session for the proposal to create a woman suffrage committee corresponding to the Senate Committee. These two steps, she points out, will bring the suffrage amendment into position for action under most favorable conditions when Congress reconvenes in December.

The passage of the prohibition amendment by the Senate, Mrs. Roessing regards as an excellent criterion of the action to be expected on the suffrage amendment, because the opponents of both measures take to cover of the states rights argument. Analysis of the Senate vote on the prohibition amendment reveals the fact that of the 65 Senators who voted for the prohibition amendment, 20 are southern Democrats. Of the 20 votes against the prohibition amendment, only 6 were cast by southern Democrats. If, in the face of these facts, Southern members of Congress attempt to use the states rights argument against the suffrage amendment, congressional district chairmen are warned not to let them get away with it.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, organized in both state and congressional district units, is conducting its federal amendment campaign by means of steady political pressure upon each member of Senate and House from his own district. Its policy has always been strictly non-partisan and non-militant.

Wants Their Blood If Not Their Ballots

Women are now called to "go seconds on" the fighting line. An article in the last Medical Record calls upon them to form a brigade as "blood donors in war surgery." They are to be on call for contributing blood to be used in transfusions to save the lives of wounded soldiers. The doctor who writes the article wants this to be a routine practice and believes that it will be an improvement on present methods.

If part of a woman's life blood can go back into the trenches to help make the world safe for democracy, why can't some of it go to the ballot box as a part of the democracy the world is fighting for?

State Suffrage Activities

Suffrage Canners in South Carolina

THE Aiken, S. C., Equal Suffrage League is only about a year and a half old but very active. It boasts one of the most successful community markets, established by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Thrift Chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in her tour of the South. The market is held every day, except Sunday, until 10 a. m. in front of the League Rest Room. Tables are arranged under an awning, and the suffragists charge no commission for selling. A high steam pressure canner operates in conjunction with the market, and fruit and vegetables are brought to the rest room, prepared in the jar, and the work is done for a few cents. All goods left on hand on the market are canned, so there is absolutely no waste. Forty or 50 quarts a day means a lot of food saved to the community.

Trying to Raise Age of Consent in Georgia

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, in conjunction with the W. C. T. U., Federation of Women's Clubs, the patriotic societies and the Methodist women, have brought pressure to bear upon the Age of Consent Bill pending befor the Georgia Legislature. Under the laws of Georgia the marriage of any girl under fourteen years of age, whether by consent of herself, her parents or anybody else, is illegal and invalid—yet the age of consent is placed at ten years! Women have received some encouragement from the fact that the bill would be more favorably considered should the age of consent in the bill be fixed at fourteen years rather than sixteen as at present.

Redeeming Their Pledges in Connecticut

Connecticut Suffragists have kept their pledges to co-operate with farm bureaux of the State in the support of special county demonstrators. In Bridgeport and New London the suffrage association raised their funds by sacrifice sales, Bridgeport raising $700. In the New London sale were rare contributions of Greek and Roman antiques whose genuineness was vouched for by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. There were also specimens of lace and antique jewelry and silver. Nothing seemed too precious to be offered for the patriotic service of the central war committee of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. Suffragists from all over the State contributed articles, although all the money from this sale will be spent in New London County. A new loyalty is born of this war service, for counties are standing by each other, and when one county has raised its quota for the Farm Bureau work, it turns about and helps its neighbors.

Suggestions from Iowa

A suggestion comes from Marie M. George of Monticello that much time and waste would be saved if the women with automobiles, instead of going to the market, would go out to the farmers prepared to gather the fruit and vegetables they require. The farmer is usually more anxious about his main crop, grain and corn, and has not the time properly to look after the gathering of fruit and vegetables.

"Suffragists of Iowa are demonstrating that woman's interest in the home and the kitchen is still her first concern and always will be," says one Iowa editor, in speaking of the thrift campaign which is being vigorously pushed by the state suffragists of Iowa. Co-operating with the State Agricultural College, they have been holding free demonstrations in canning, and methods of economical cooking. Food as a war "munition" is being emphasized. "Don't Fatten Your Garbage Pile at the Expense of Your Bank Account," is the slogan adopted by the suffragists.

An Alabama War Garden

"You will be interested to know," writes Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Birmingham, Ala., "that my 'War Garden' won the second prize ($25) in the contest conducted by the City of Birmingham, in which there were nearly two thousand entrants.

"My garden is not a farm, but on a city lot, a large lot, it is true, embracing several hundred feet; but since May 1st, I have not bought a vegetable. My household of eight persons has been amply supplied with everything known in the vegetable kingdom, including artichokes, asparagus, etc., and I have canned quantities of everything. I have supervised the work myself, and am almost an expert with the hoe! Wish you might see my wonderful potatoes; not a bug to be seen." Mrs. Jacobs is on the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Maine Commissioner of Agriculture for Suffrage

Hon. John A. Roberts, Commissioner of Agriculture of Maine, who has long been a stanch supporter of the woman suffrage cause, has this to say relative to the election on September 10, when the men of Maine will have an opportunity to give the ballot to the women of Maine:

"I am very much in favor of the right to suffrage being granted to women on the same terms as men. As a member of the House several years ago, and later as a member of the Senate, I voted for the proposition and have seen no reason to change my mind. I certainly shall do all I can to forward the movement at this time and hope it will be successful."

Maine Attorney-General Will Do His Bit for Suffrage

Attorney-General Guy H. Sturgis is in favor of the granting of the ballot to the women of Maine on September 10. Relative to the question, the Attorney-General says:

"I believe that women should vote. I do not feel that the arguments against suffrage are well founded. I do believe that the vote of the women of the state of Maine would work only for the betterment of our state and for the advancement of the interest and welfare of our people. I know of no good reason why the women of Maine should not vote and I, therefore, shall by my ballot do my bit towards making it possible for Maine to stand as one of the equal suffrage states."

MRS. BRIGHT AND MRS. McMAHON ARE DECORATING MRS. FABBRI'S CAR BEFORE THE START

One Way of Helping

A Bar Harbor summer visitor, Mrs. Ernest Fabbri, became so interested in the good fight Maine women are putting up for the vote that she offered to help.

POSTING SUFFRAGE PLACARDS IN MAINE

Even a tumble-down house may be commandeered into service. This one says to all passers by, "Vote Yes for Woman Suffrage."

She loaned her car and her chauffeur for a suffrage poster posting tour. Not content with the generous loan, she financed the expedition, paying every bit of cash for gasoline, ferriage, garage, chauffeur's board and incidentals.

Mrs. Henry Emery of Bangor, Mrs. H. H. Bright of Seal Harbor, and Mrs. Albert McMahon made the first tour, but Mrs. Fabbri was so pleased with the results of her investment on the first trip that she not only offered her car for a second one, but herself accompanied it.

Women Voters of the World

The paragraph relating to the complement of women voters in Russia was omitted from the summary of Women Voters of the World which appeared in the *Woman Citizen* of August 25. The number of women of voting age and over in European Russia, including Poland, is 26,683,763. The number in European Russia alone is 24,437,487.

State Suffrage Activities

"Cash and Carry" in Illinois

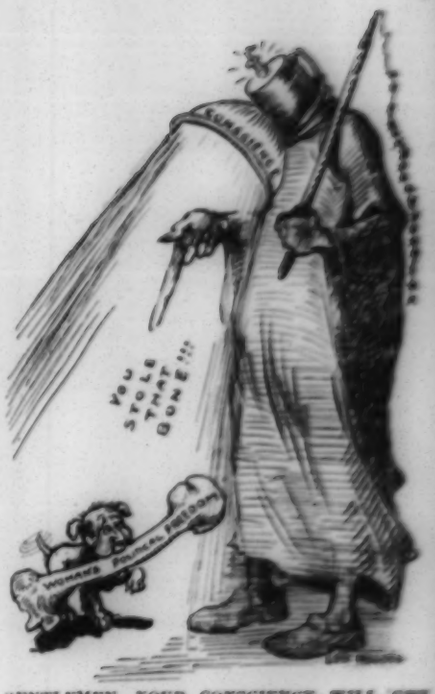
EVANSTON suffragists have added to their coffers by conducting an open air market for the sale of vegetables and flowers raised in their war gardens. The market was conducted under the direction of Miss Gratia Shipman Erickson, chairman of the market garden committee. A member was chosen from each precinct to secure donations. The afternoon preceding the sale, automobiles collected the vegetables and made early delivery at the market the following morning. A park in the heart of the business district was given for their use by the Mayor. Prizes were awarded for the finest fruit and flowers, and for the best display of flowers from one garden. In the morning hours trade was stimulated by cold-pack demonstrations. Some of the donations came from lots planted by school children, and these were among the prize winners. The "Cash and Carry" plan was put into effect.

Win-the-War Train in Missouri

The *Patriotic Special* is a win-the-war train which in the month of August carried Hoover pledges, exhibits of foods and menus, and gave demonstrations in cooking, home canning and Red Cross sewing throughout the State of Missouri. Every day at 2 p. m. in one of the towns en route this exhibit was explained by experts. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, national chairman of suffrage thrift and first vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is one of the promoters of this train, which has gone out under the auspices of the Missouri Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Red Cross Association, the Home Economics Department of the University of Missouri, and the Food Conservation Committee of St. Louis. At the head of this St. Louis committee is Mrs. George Gelhorn, who is also an active worker in the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

When late in June Governor Gardner of Missouri proclaimed June 28th as registration day for Missouri women, people thought he had allowed too little time for the necessary clerical force to be mobilized. But these people reckoned without the women who were put in official charge of the census. Enthusiasm made light of scantness of time. At the first meeting of ward leaders in St. Louis, only one leader had her ward entirely organized, but at the second meeting, one week later, nearly 300 women were present, and almost every one of the twenty-eight wards showed effective organization.

Mass meetings were held in halls holding 600 or 800 people where even standing room ceased to be available; and it took the Odeon, with its capacity of 3,000, to hold the last registration mass meeting. And this in mid-July. One noticeable feature was the fact that wealthy women gave up their vacations to stay in the hot city and organize their wards. Working women had all read the papers, and were not only willing to be registered, but were ready to help register their neighbors. Women who could speak Yiddish, Russian, and Italian went about showing the registration cards and explaining what it meant. Members of the colored Young Women's Christian Association took charge of the registration where there was a large colored population. The registration of the State was under the charge of Mrs. Frank P. Hays of St. Louis and Mrs. Hugh Ward of Kansas City. Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent and Mrs. Joseph Fuqua took charge of St. Louis, and Mrs. John R. Leighty, past president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, was chairman of ward and precinct organization in Kansas City.



GENTLEMEN, YOUR CONSCIENCE WILL GET YOU, IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT

Logical Step

The franchise for women is being demanded as the last logical step in the evolution of democracy, and the development of woman as a separate individual and independent human being.

Equal suffrage is primarily a political and governmental question and from this point of view woman suffrage is demanded by the basic principles of democracy upon which our government is founded. First of these basic principles is that every group or class of people has a right to representation and a voice in the government in order to express its own peculiar viewpoints, needs and desires.

ROBERT TREAT WHITEHOUSE.
Pres. Maine Men's League
for Equal Suffrage.

Mississippi Educators Want Equal Suffrage

The Mississippi Teachers' Association, at its conference in Columbus, May 3-5, passed a significant resolution. Overlooked by the press at the time, it stands recorded in the proceedings of the conference.

The text of the resolution, which was drawn up by Frederic Davis Mellen and unanimously adopted, makes two important admissions in its preamble. It says that as "80 per cent. of the teachers of Mississippi are women," and "all women are by nature intimately interested in education," therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Mississippi Teachers' Association that the women of Mississippi should be enfranchised, at least as respects educational matters, that they may the more potently assist in the building up of a more noble civilization."

(Rural women in Mississippi may vote for school trustees, rather too slim a basis for influence on state school questions by the mothers of Mississippi.)

When New York Boys at the Front Vote

When New York State boys at the front vote on the constitutional amendment to enfranchise the women of the Empire State next November, it is expected that New York women who happen to be in France as nurses and war workers will be permitted to be watchers at the war front polls. Governor Whitman and legislative leaders have been asked by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to change the bill providing for the soldiers' votes so as to permit women to act in this capacity. It is said that the Governor is favorably inclined toward the suggestion. Mrs. Helen Leavitt, who was the Party's emissary to the Governor, explained that "while comparatively few women might be able to act as watchers in France, many hundreds of women could act in that capacity in the various training camps where the national army may be stationed in November."

Frank W. Ball, Secretary of State

"I am unable to find any good and sufficient reason why the women of Maine should longer be denied the right of suffrage. Consequently, I shall vote yes upon the amendment at the special election, September 10.

Do They Vote Where They Can?

Arizona

1912, population, 222,563; vote, 23,987 men.
1916, population, 255,544; vote, 58,021 men and women.

The 14 per cent. increase in population up to 1916 should raise the male vote to a little under 27,345. This would show that to make up the total over 30,000 women voted. Considering that there are 169 men to 100 women in Arizona, the proportion of the women of this State voting is thus shown to be very much larger than that of men. This would be true even if we grant that the men may have voted away out of proportion to increase in population.

Oregon

1912, population, 730,736; vote, 137,040 men.
1916, population, 835,741; vote, 251,650 men and women.

Population has increased about 14 per cent., so we should expect a male vote in 1916 of 156,000. This leaves of women voting in 1916, about 105,000. Since there are less than two-thirds as many women as men in the State, this shows that Oregon women vote right up to the scratch.

Montana

1912, population, 405,734; vote, 79,826 men.
1916, population, 459,494; vote, 177,679 men and women.

The 13 per cent. increase in population should give in 1916 a male vote of 90,203. The women of Montana must therefore have cast 87,476 votes or 43 per cent. of the total in a State where they form but 34 per cent. of the population. (189 men to 100 women.)

Washington

1910, population, 1,141,990; vote, 183,879 men (election of 1918). 1912, population, 1,281,508; vote 322,799 men and women.

The rate of population increase over a two-year period here is about 10 per cent., for a four-year period 20 per cent., which would raise the male vote in 1912 to about 220,000. This leaves over 102,000 women voting in November, 1912—31 per cent. of the vote or a little under their proper proportion in a State where they constitute 38 per cent. of the population. In 1916 the vote of Washington was 380,994, an increase within 2 per cent. of the increase in the male and female population during this period, which shows that neither sex had lost interest in the exercise of its voting right.

California

1910, population, 2,577,137; vote, 325,652 men. 1912, population, 2,564,642; vote, 673,527 men and women.

With about 8 per cent. population increase in this State, male voters should have increased by 1912 to over 350,000. This leaves 325,000 women voting in 1912, which means in a State where there are 137 men to 100 women, that they furnished their full quota.

Colorado

At the 1892 Presidential Election 93,843 men voted; at that of 1896, 189,141 men and women voted. Applying the census rate during these years the population had increased less than 12 per cent., so about 105,000 men should have voted in 1896. This gives us 84,000 women voting in this year, or 45 per cent. of the total vote. That is almost a full half of the voters were women, in a State where there were in 1910 more than 25 per cent. more men than women (127 men to 100 women). In 1896 the proportion of women must have been smaller.

Idaho

In 1892, 16,409 men voted in Idaho. At the next Presidential Election, 1896, the population had increased 72 per cent., so about 29,000 men could be expected to vote. As a matter of fact, 57,900 voters turned out, so that almost 50 per cent. of the vote in that year can be credited to women, in a State which had in 1910 25 per cent. more men than women, and in 1896 had an even greater proportion of men.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
   a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime

PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

Paul Institute *A Boarding and Day School for Girls*
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Regular High School and College Preparatory Courses. Special Certificate Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten Normal Training, Domestic Science, Business Course, Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Satisfies the Appetite *Pleases the Palate*

EDUCATOR

Tasty Toasty

Toasterettes

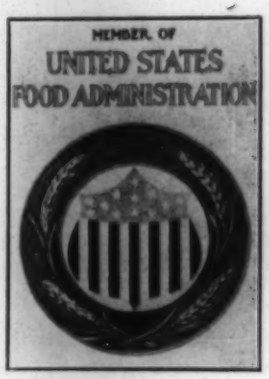
You eat them because you like them—And the more you eat the *better* you like them.
Your Grocer Sells Them.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
Educator Building, Boston

WOMEN ATTENTION!
If you wish to earn very good money write for an interview. Organizer, 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Good Ways and Better

By and For the Suffragist Housewife



NOW, let's keep it going. Every time you get hold of or work out for yourself a recipe that has special features of economy to recommend it, or special nutritive features, every time you learn some new and better way of eliminating waste, every time you discover some new combination of foods that preserve a balanced ration, while insuring the saving of meat and wheat, let the *Woman Citizen* know about it. A running discussion from week to week under the title, "Good Ways and Better," should be of great value to all of our readers who are struggling to co-operate intelligently in the handling of the world's problem.

Eva Sherwood Potter, of Brooklyn, has a soup that she commends as a substitute for meat, with this preface:

"The recipe utilizes all the mineral salts in all the vegetables and all the proteid in the beans, peas or lentils. My father gives the recipe to nearly all his patients, who always say that they pass it along. With two members of my family unable to eat meat, I have had to devise substitutes. Repeatedly guests in our home at dinner have said they never miss the meat to which they are accustomed. This spring I served some of the soup at the Brooklyn suffrage headquarters after a talk on the economical use of food in the household, and one listener who had been very skeptical to begin with volunteered at the end to type recipes for all those present."

Life Saver Soup

Ingredients: ½ lb. dried lima beans, soup-vegetables, 1 onion, 1 carrot, 1 white turnip, 1 leek, parsley, soup celery, salt, paprika.

Wash and soak beans over night. In the morning put to simmer in two quarts of cold water, using any of the unabsorbed water in which they have soaked as part of the two quarts. When soft, mash through wire strainer with potato masher. Throw skins away and put stock back in pot. Put aside (let cool) until about an hour before soup is to be served. Add soup vegetables which should have been washed, pared and diced. Flavor to taste and simmer until vegetables are cooked. Will make about two quarts.

Dried peas and lentils may be used in the same way. Flavor may be changed by omitting some vegetables and adding others.

From the same authority come the following suggestions:

Fried Eggs—French Way

Put plate on which eggs are to be served on the steel plate over gas burner. Heat gradually, put on fat and salt and egg. Fry carefully and a little slowly. By this method none of the egg can be wasted, the edges will not curl or became tough unless burned. The plate (finest china may be used) washes easily so the energy and soap expended on a frying pan are saved.

Some Shoulds and Don'ts and Dos

Vegetables should be steamed or cooked en casserole.

Skins of baked potatoes should be eaten for the value of the mineral salts and for roughage.

Never boil potatoes, steam them with skins on, thus saving 25 per cent of their food value.

Make jelly out of apple skins and cores.

Make jelly out of peach skins and pits.

Make jelly out of the two kinds of waste products combined.

Mother's Lye Hominy

This recipe may fill a long felt want for the displaced Southerner who has tried in vain to buy "lye hominy" at her Northern grocer's. It comes from a New York woman.

"It is nothing more nor less than mother's lye hominy of long ago, of which if a man eat he will not hunger for hours, though in place of the once used wood-ash lye to soften the shell we use baking soda. If at first you don't get perfect results try, try again, as it is well worth it, and it takes the place of both bread and meat.

"Soak about three quarts of yellow corn in water over night. Next morning put on to boil in water that well covers it and add from two to three big tablespoonfuls of common baking soda. The corn will turn an orange color. Boil two or three hours, or till the hull shows signs of yielding. Then pour out and wash and squeeze or rub through the hands to partly loosen the eyes. After pouring off all that rises to the top replace in the kettle with fresh water, bring to boil, then only simmer for two hours or so—it is best to keep the lid on. Again wash and add fresh water, in which you will finish boiling it, which by this time will more than double the original bulk and will have absorbed all the water, but enough to keep it juicy. Sometimes I rinse it again, but the last time I did not and it was just as good, but the point is to get rid of the rising eyes and hulls, though not essential, excepting it looks more delicate.

"Place in ice chest or sweet, cool cellar, or, if you have neither, gently salt it and if you have a quantity reheat it in a few days to prevent souring. It is good eaten as a cereal, but as the 'piece de resistance' put enough for your meal in a skillet, with a generous spoon of bacon fat, add a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of sugar, ditto of salt over the top. In five or ten minutes add a cup of milk. Let it boil up so as to have the mass adhere, turn it into a dish and John and the kids will do the rest. This is more particularly a winter dish, though delicious at any time."

School and College Apparel

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York

Who since 1879, have been acknowledged authorities in school, academy and college apparel, are prepared to outfit the boy and girl, the youth and the miss who demand exclusive distinction in dress, and at the same time, reasonable economy in buying.

Buy now as prices are steadily rising

5th Ave. at 35th Street

On Going Without Much Meat

"Some hae meat and canna eat
And some there be that want it."

"The best way to lower the meat bill is to eat less meat," says the food conservation bulletin of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater Cleveland. It is also the best way to have meat to send to the army of the Allies. Somebody will have to eat the tough pieces of meat—why not eat them in the home, where they can have long slow cooking?

Stews can be made from any of the cheap cuts. Almost anything can be pot-roasted, even an old, tough, stuffed fowl. *Casserole cooking*—which is pot-roasting in the oven with an accompaniment of vegetables and gravy—is appetizing and economical. It is culinary artistry. *Hamburg Steak* can be made into a fine art product, if it is properly ground at home and delicately seasoned.

Baked Brown Bread

1 teaspoon soda in 1 pint of sour milk, ½ cup of molasses, 1 pint of wheat flour, 1 pint of graham flour, 1 teaspoon salt. Put molasses in a bowl, add the flours, salt, and then the milk and soda beaten to a foam. Bake slowly.

Good Ways and Better

By and For the Suffragist Housewife

A War Luncheon from Iowa

To the Iowa suffragists the *Woman Citizen* is indebted for the following menu:

Hopping John with tomato sauce.
Corn bread.
Vegetable salad.
Rhubarb conserve.
Coffee.

Prices in Ames, June 4.

Pinto beans	$.20 per lb.
Rice	.06-.08-.10 per lb.
Sugar	.10½ per lb.
Cornmeal	.06 per lb.
Peanut butter	.30 per lb.
Eggs	.35 per doz.
Lemons	.30 per doz.
Tomatoes	17 No. 2 can.
Tomatoes	.22 No. 2½ can.
Flour	4.00 per 48-lb. sack.

Estimated Cost Per Service.

Hopping John	$.01 2-3
Tomato sauce	.01
Salad	.03
Salad dressing	.00 1-3
Corn bread	.01
Coffee	.01
Cream	.01 1-2
Sugar	.01
Rhubarb	.02
Butter	.02
	$.14 1-2

Hopping John.

(Will serve 12. Cost of recipe 20 cents.)

1 can dried pinto beans, 1 pint rice, 3 tablespoons fat, 2 teaspoons salt. Soak the beans over night in enough water to cover. Cook until tender, adding more water if necessary. Cook the rice in 3 pints of boiling water. Add the rice to the beans and season with salt and fat. A small piece of beef or pork may be added to the water in which the beans are cooked if desired. Serve with tomato sauce. Cow-peas or kidney beans may be used in the place of pinto beans.

Tomato Sauce.

(Will serve 12. Cost of recipe 13 cents.)

2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 1 can stewed and strained tomatoes, slice of onion. Melt fat, add dry ingredients and blend thoroughly; cook tomatoes with slice of onion for a few minutes, then remove onion and add tomatoes gradually to butter and flour. Cook thoroughly.

Vegetable Salad.

Arrange thinly sliced radishes and onions on crisp lettuce and serve with peanut butter dressing.

Peanut Butter Dressing.

(Will serve 200. Cost of recipe 35 cents.)

1 lb. peanut butter; vinegar. Thin peanut butter with mild vinegar to the thickness of French dressing. Add salt to taste.

Corn Bread.

(Will serve 12. Cost of recipe 12½ cents.)

1 cup corn meal, 1 cup flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 5 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted fat. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk, egg well beaten and melted fat. Bake in shallow well-greased pan in hot oven for 20 minutes.

Rhubarb Conserve.

4 lbs. rhubarb, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. seeded raisins, 1 lemon. Wash and peel stalks of rhubarb and cut in one-inch pieces, add the sugar, raisins and lemon cut in very thin slices. Let stand thirty minutes. Place on stove, bring to boiling point and let simmer forty-five minutes, stirring frequently to keep from burning.

HAVE YOU PUT UP AS MANY QUARTS AS THIS?
If your family is of average size, you will need them this winter.

(This recipe will add 2 cents to cost of plate.)

Quick Way to Make Mayonnaise

Perhaps the busy housewives would be glad to know a quicker way to make mayonnaise dressing than is given in recipes:

Yolk 1 egg, 2 tablespoons *boiling* water, vinegar or lemon juice, salt. Pour boiling water on egg yolk, beat until mixed, then pour slowly, not drop, the oil, beating constantly. I use Wesson's Salad Oil instead of olive, making mayonnaise less expensive and almost as delicious. The oil should not be very cold when used with the hot water method.—*Belle B. Park, Oneida, N. Y.*

An Appeal for Canners

By Jennie Dewey Heath

We housewives of America are responding well to the call for Food Conservation in our own homes. We recognize that the food for our families is dependent not only upon a national but an international larder and we are bending every energy to take from that international larder only such amounts of food as will supply the urgent need of families.

Another problem presents itself to us: housewives can no longer depend upon home production. The commercial cannery, the commercial bakery, the commercial laundry have long since become but adjuncts to our home kitchens, not only are we dependent upon them but we are learning to use them in the proper way.

This is the new housekeeping and now we are called upon to help in the commercial canneries. News comes from various canning industries, through the National Canners' Association, that the tomatoes and the peas and the beans and the fruit are going to waste because of the scarcity of labor.

The Housewives' League is endeavoring to interest the women of America to help the canners on this labor shortage, and we are making an earnest appeal to each reader of the *Woman Citizen*, if she lives near a canning factory, to go to that cannery and lend a hand in helping to preserve the food for next winter's use. In addition to individual help make up a unit upon whom the canner can depend in emergency times. This must not be volunteer work. The canners will pay for the service.

Cost of Glass Jars

The high cost of glass jars is an embarrassment in the conduct of the national campaign to encourage the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. From all sections come complaints from women that they cannot afford to pay the prevailing price for jars.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee, advises housewives in both rural and urban communities to utilize jars which have been discarded and thrown into waste piles. Every city dump and refuse pile on the farms, she contends, would yield a goodly number of glass jars and other receptacles suitable for preserve containers, if carefully raked over.

Cornmeal for Frying Fish

All through the South, corn meal is used for covering the fish, in preference to either flour or cracker crumbs. Adds to flavor of the fish, and browns nicely and evenly.

Virginia Apple Butter

To every 8 pounds of apple sauce add 3 pounds of sugar and 1 pt. of vinegar, with cinnamon to taste. *Cook* about *one hour and a half*, being careful not to scorch. Can at once what is not desired for immediate use.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

Now that women are expected to do everything from minding the crops to mending the hose there is nothing like a little preparedness in the home. To the handy housewife, who has learned to stop a leak in the plumbing with bicycle tape and to mend the furniture with library paste and a bit of string, there is much comfort in the contents of a domestic first-aid kit, neatly divided into sections, that contain twine, tape, tubes of glue and of paste, tags, labels, key tags, paper clips, assorted rubber bands, and all those convenient sundries the absence of which at a pinch causes one to say: "Oh, how I wish I had the clip, or band that once I threw away." Everything that Johnny's pocket might be made to yield up but which he would rather die than part with for $1.25; larger, more complete size for $2.50.

* * *

If your tastes run to the aesthetic rather than the practical, the curl would come out of your nose and you would sniff less contemptuously and then more and more appreciatively at a small crystal rose jar filled with the ghost of crimson roses and redolent of summer romance. It has a perforated silver top and comes in two sizes, $2.25 to $6.

* * *

For those who must have cake to polish off a frugal war time meal—where corn bread has triumphantly usurped the place of white, thus releasing a bit of flour for a bon bouche—there is a mixer that makes the dough go 'round and puts cake making in the infant class, it is so easy. The device, which may also be used for mixing other batters and for whipping cream, sells for $2.25 for 4-quart size and $3.25 for 7-quart size.

* * *

Now that every corner must be watched, every luxury shaved fine, sponge cake will come into its own. To bake a successful sponge cake one should have a special pan which is kept for that purpose. It ruins a sponge cake pan to bake butter cakes in it. A loaf cake pan that has two removable pieces at the sides is best, for the cake can "hang" while cooling. The slides are removed and a knife passed through a small opening at the lower edge and the cake removed in perfect condition. Pans are priced at 30 cents to 50 cents.

* * *

Though desserts do not appear on the war menu there are still those who eat to grow thin, and rather than be crowded out of shape on the street cars we will indulge them. But it should be remembered that a little pastry is a dangerous thing if it is soggy. A pie "tin," made of wire netting, slightly raised upon a wire frame, is pledged to make the bottom crust as crisp as the top. Price of smaller size, 12 cents; of larger, 15.

* * *

To show that our thoughts do not dwell altogether upon those things of the flesh that would place us under the Hoover ban rather than in the Hoover van, where we long to take our stand, it may be timely to mention a certain clever shop, owned and managed by a woman who specializes in nurses' uniforms and outfits, surgical garments for physicians, and maids' dresses and aprons. Anyone who has tried knows how difficult it is to get these things on short notice and to have them satisfactory. Stock uniforms may be had in a range of prices according to material, or garments may be made to order.

* * *

Table decorations are always a matter for thought, and sometimes for thanksgiving. You could forget the cares that infest the day if you sat down to your frugal war time meal and rested your weary eyes upon water lilies that toil not neither do they knit but, for all that, float serenely in a shallow crystal bowl. Hovering upon a wire in perpetual spring as 'twere, a delicately colored little wood bird flutters. Two more stolid china companions perched upon the side of the bowl, gaze, Narcissus like, at their own reflections. Bowl, two lilies, three birds, and a flower block for $3.50. With the addition of a few sprigs of feathery fern and a flower or two you have a most charming and inexpensive table decoration that will serve in its peaceful simplicity as an object lesson to those who would bring the sordid cares of the workaday world to the table.

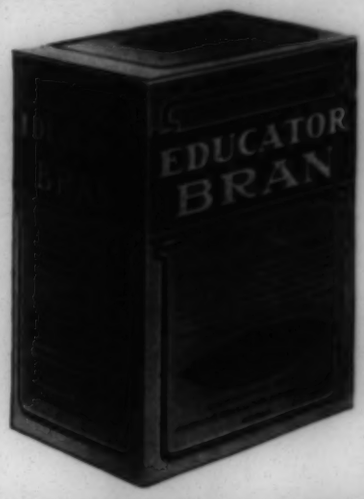
* * *

As birds of a feather flock together, it may be timely to mention a bird that signifies in what quarter lies the wind. This gorgeous Baltimore oriole, nine inches high and 11 inches long, points the way your straw hat will go. You may whistle down the wind but you cannot blow him from his post of duty "weather" the day be foul or fair. Price, $4.

B. G.

* * *

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)



for bran bread muffins or gems use **Educator Bran**

The Educator process of milling, cleansing and purifying produces a pure product.

Say to your grocer: "I must have Educator Bran."

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS
CLEANERS and DYERS

WAR TIME MENUS OUR SPECIALTY
Home-made Soups, Salads, Fritters, Breads and Pastries
KEEP YOURSELF FIT AND YOUR POCKETBOOK FAT
DAILY LUNCHEON 12 to 2, 30 Cents
THE SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT
3 East 38th Street, near 5th Avenue

WOULD YOU KNOW

Why nearly every nation in warring Europe has been stirred to active agitation on woman suffrage at this time?

The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

What *IS* the Representation of the People Bill?

Why Irish women must make a separate fight for their enfranchisement?

The secret of Russian women's conquest of the vote in the revolutionary upheaval?

THEN READ

The INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS
(*Jus Suffragii*)

Monthly official organ of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE (Carrie Chapman Catt, President)

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Name .....
Address .....
I enclose $1.00 for one year's subscription. Beginning Month of .....

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEWS
New York Office, 171 Madison Avenue